(iii)	सुंगी	201.09	4311.43	201.96	5207.89	202.74	5410.8
(iv)	अन्य	409.00	9534.68	490.34	15238.60	439.75	15941.5

(मात्रा कि.ग्रा. में)
(मूल्य लाख रुपये में)

III. परिधान:

(i)	रेडिमेड/वेडमीट	20.38	1876.88	24.12	3635.51	41.55	6097.3
(ii)	दरियां	300.10	24596.27	348.64	33656.28	476.01	45161.0
(iii)	चट्टाईयां/नैपकिन्स	103.66	13611.08	144.30	22128.31	135.35	26849.1
(iv)	तौलिए	55.59	5021.43	52.51	5903.15	39.06	4831.9
(v)	परदे	16.10	1724.92	16.37	2481.84	16.34	3265.2
(vi)	अन्य	24.20	2779.88	51.09	8226.74	82.62	15384.1

टिप्पणी: हस्तशिल्प के निर्यातों के मात्रा संबंधी आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ग) हस्तशिल्प तथा हथकरघा क्षेत्र को प्रोत्साहित करने तथा इन मदों के निर्यात को बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदम इस प्रकार हैं:

देश में हस्तशिल्प तथा हथकरघा के विकास के लिए सरकार की कई योजनाएं हैं जिनमें प्रशिक्षण के लिए कार्यक्रम; डिजाइन एवं तकनीकी विकास; विपणन विकास सहायता; प्रदर्शनी एवं प्रचार; शिल्प विकास केन्द्र तथा हथकरघा विकास केन्द्रों की स्थापना; सर्वेक्षण एवं अध्ययन; असहाय बुनकरों के लिए मार्जिन राशि; हथकरघा बुनकरों के लिए प्रोजेक्ट पैकेज स्कीम; समन्वित हथकरघा ग्रामीण विकास; अनुसंधान एवं प्रौद्योगिकी विकास; कार्यशेड एवं आवास; बुनकरों तथा शिल्पियों के लिए राष्ट्रीय पुरस्कार और पेंशन की योजनाएं भी शामिल हैं।

देश में हस्तशिल्प तथा हथकरघा उत्पादों के निर्यात का संवर्धन करने के लिए निम्नलिखित कदम उठाए गए हैं:-

1. क्रेता-विक्रेता बैठकें आयोजित करना;
2. विदेशों में बिक्री-सह-अध्ययन दल प्रायोजित करना;
3. अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मेलों तथा प्रदर्शनियों में भाग लेना;
4. कैटलॉग विज्ञापनों तथा इलैक्ट्रानिक मीडिया के जरिए हस्तशिल्प तथा हथकरघा का समुद्रपार प्रचार;
5. देश में वार्षिक भारतीय हस्तशिल्प एवं गिफ्ट फेयर और कालीन व्यापार मेले तथा हथकरघा एक्सपो आयोजित करना;
6. गुणता नियंत्रण।

Textile Mills in Eastern India

3799. SHRI E. BALANANDAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) what measures have been taken to implement the rehabilitation package with respect to the textile mills in Eastern India; and

(b) whether funds have been released to meet the requirement of working capital of these mills?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) and (b) Under the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provision) Act, 1985, cases of sick industrial units including textiles are registered with the Board for Industrial & Financial Reconstruction (BIFR). Till 28.2.94, cases of 24 textile units in Eastern India were registered with BIFR. Out of those 24 cases, BIFR sanctioned rehabilitation packages in respect of 4 textile units in Eastern India till 28.2.94. Progress of implementation of rehabilitation schemes is monitored by cell of the BIFR.

Functioning of Mills Under National Jute Manufacturers Corporation

3800. SHRI E. BALANANDAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the flow of funds in the National Jute Manufacturers Corporation has bee drastically reduced over the past one year.

and whether this has made the functioning of the six mills under NJMC non-viable; and

(b) whether Government are prepared to contribute six crores per month to keep the mills going after a final decision by BIFR in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) Cash losses incurred and reimbursement made to NJMC during the last three years are as under:

	Cash loss incurred	Cash loss reimbursed
1991-92	56.56 crores	35.00 crores
1992-93	58.06 crores	26.25 crores
1993-94	6.24 crores (prov.)	30.25 crores

Total cash loss reimbursed by Government upto 31.3.94 is Rs. 446.71 crores as against cumulative cash loss upto 31.3.94 of Rs. 579.18 crores.

(b) A modified viability report for the N.J.M.C. has been submitted by the Indian Jute Industries' Research Association (IJIRA) which is under consideration of this Ministry in consultation with various Ministries/ agencies.

Production and Export of Silk Waste

3801. SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total export of silk waste and processed silk waste during 1992-93 and 1993-94; and

(b) what is the production of silk waste in the country and also the requirement of silk waste for the domestic companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) The total export of silk waste, including processed silk waste, was 189 tonnes in 1991-92 and 231 tonnes in 1993-94. Due to suspension of pre-shipment inspection during 1992-93, compilation of export data for that year had not been feasible.

(b) The production of silk waste in the country during 1993-94 was 4,411 tonnes (provisional). However, since silk waste is consumed both in the organised as well as unorganised sectors it is not feasible precisely to assess its actual requirement for the domestic sector.

Task Force for Promotion of Production of Cotton Mills

3802. SHRI IQBAL SINGH: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a task force to promote the production in cotton mills in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) what effective measures are being taken by Government to promote production of cotton in accordance with the requirements of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) No, sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Ministry of Agriculture which has the responsibility of cotton production is implementing a centrally sponsored scheme of Intensive Cotton Development Programme in important cotton growing States to increase the production of all types of cotton to meet the domestic reqirement and export of surplus produce. Under the scheme, financial assistance is provided to the States for supply of critical inputs such as seeds, pesticides, equipments, irrigation, sprinklers as also for organising demonstrations of improved technology and farmers training etc.

Turnaround Strategy for Jute Mills of National Jute Manufacturers Corporation (NJMC)

3803. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL:
SHRI SATISH AGARWAL:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government and labour Unions of the jute Industry have reached a consensus